



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

January 4, 2017

Ms. Cherilyn Moore
US Regulatory Manager, Herbicides
Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC
P.O. Box 18300
Greensboro, NC 27419-8300

Subject: Label Amendment –Revising cotton use rate to match currently approved directions for use in other s-metolachlor and glyphosate product labels
Product Name: Sequence Herbicide
EPA Registration Number: 100-1185
Application Date: June 22, 2016
Decision Number: 519071

Dear Ms. Moore:

The amended label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable. This approval does not affect any conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. “To distribute or sell” is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

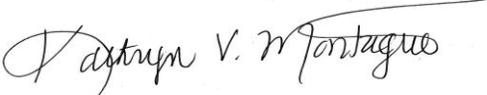
Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company’s website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product’s label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA’s Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

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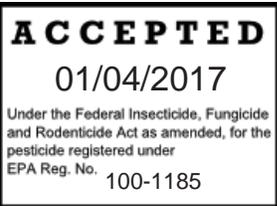
Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. If you have any questions, please contact Beth Benbow by phone at 703-347-8072, or via email at Benbow.bethany@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Kathryn V. Montague". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Kathryn Montague, Product Manager 23
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure



Sale, use and distribution of this product in Nassau and Suffolk Counties in the State of New York is prohibited.

GROUP 9 15 HERBICIDES

Sequence® Herbicide

Foliar systemic herbicide with residual weed control for corn, cotton, legume vegetables (succulent or dried), peanuts, potatoes, sorghum, soybeans, sugar beet (glyphosate-tolerant), sunflowers, and tomatoes

Active Ingredient:

*Glyphosate: N-(phosphonomethyl) glycine	21.8%
**S-metolachlor (CAS No. 87392-12-9).....	29.0%
Other Ingredients:	49.2%
Total:	100.0%

*Contains 2.25 pounds of glyphosate acid per U.S. gallon.

**Contains 3 pounds of S-metolachlor per U.S. gallon.

Sequence Herbicide is formulated as an emulsion in water (EW).

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use inside booklet.

EPA Reg. No. 100-1185

EPA Est.

SCP 1185A

2.5 gallons

30 gallons

120 gallons

_____ gallons [Bulk]

Net Contents

[Batch Code: _____] (For nonrefillables only.)

FIRST AID	
If on skin or clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Move person to fresh air.• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.• Do not give any liquid to the person.• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.	
HOT LINE NUMBER For 24 Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal) Or Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident), Call 1-800-888-8372	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Avoid contact with skin or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Mixers, Loaders, Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long sleeved shirt and long pants

- Chemical-resistant gloves (Category A), barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or Viton® ≥ 14 mils
- Socks and shoes

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

Engineering Control Statements

Mixers and loaders supporting aerial applications are required to use closed systems. The closed system must be used in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)]. When using the closed system, the mixers' and loaders' PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

Environmental Hazards

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash waters.

Ground Water Advisory

S-metolachlor, one of the active ingredients in Sequence Herbicide, is known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of use. This chemical may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Surface Water Advisory

One of the active ingredients in Sequence Herbicide, S-metolachlor, has the potential to contaminate surface water through ground spray drift. Under some conditions, the active ingredient may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water (primarily via dissolution in runoff water) for several months post-application. These include poorly drained or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas overlaying extremely shallow ground water, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas overlaying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

Mixing/Loading Instructions

Care must be taken when using this product to prevent back-siphoning into wells, spills, or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsates.

Check-valves or antisiphoning devices must be used on all mixing equipment.

This product may not be mixed or loaded within 50 ft of perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. This product may not be mixed/loaded or used within 50 ft of all wells, including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sink holes. Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 ft of any well are prohibited, unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad. Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or wash water, and rain water that may fall on the pad. Surface water shall not be allowed to either flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self-contained. The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal. An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain at a minimum 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times. The above-specified minimum containment capacities do not apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site.

Physical and Chemical Hazards

Do not store, mix or apply this product or spray solutions of this product in unlined steel (except stainless steel), aluminum, galvanized steel containers, or sprayer tanks. This product or spray solutions of this product will react with these containers and tanks and produce hydrogen gas that may form a highly combustible mixture. This gas mixture could flash or explode, causing serious personal injury, if ignited by spark, open flame, lighted cigarette, welder torch, or other ignition source.

Mix, store and apply spray solutions of this product using only stainless steel, fiberglass, plastic, or plastic-lined steel containers.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION, LLC or Seller. To the extent permitted by applicable law, Buyer and User agree to hold SYNGENTA and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

SYNGENTA warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. To the extent permitted by applicable law: (1) this warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or SYNGENTA, and (2) Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. **TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, SYNGENTA MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS WARRANTED BY THIS LABEL.**

To the extent permitted by applicable law, in no event shall SYNGENTA be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SYNGENTA AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF SYNGENTA OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

SYNGENTA and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of SYNGENTA.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Use Sequence Herbicide only in accordance with specifications on this label or in separately EPA approved labeling instructions for this product.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical resistant gloves Category A, such as butyl rubber, or natural rubber, or neoprene rubber
- Shoes plus socks

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE, RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN POOR WEED CONTROL, CROP INJURY, OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.

To avoid spray drift, do not apply under windy conditions. See **Aerial Drift Management** section for additional drift-reduction measures. Avoid spray overlap, as crop injury may result.

Sale, use and distribution of this product in Nassau and Suffolk Counties in the State of New York is prohibited.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Sequence Herbicide is a foliar systemic herbicide which may be applied to control a broad spectrum of emerged weeds. It will also give some residual control of many small seeded grass and broadleaf weeds, in:

- corn (preplant/preemergence to all corn, postemergence to glyphosate-tolerant corn, including Roundup Ready®)
- cotton (preplant/preemergence to all cotton, postemergence to Roundup Ready Flex and Roundup Ready cotton)
- legume vegetables -- succulent or dried (preplant and preemergence)
- peanut (preplant and preemergence)
- sorghum (preplant and preemergence)
- soybean, (preplant/preemergence to all soybeans; postemergence to glyphosate resistant soybeans, including Roundup Ready)
- sugar beet, glyphosate-tolerant
- sunflower (preplant and preemergence)
- tomato – transplanted (preplant)

Sequence Herbicide can also provide residual control of certain weeds. However, if rainfall or irrigation is not received within 7 days after application of Sequence Herbicide, residual weed control may be reduced. Under these conditions, cultivate or use other weed control measures if weeds develop.

This product is especially useful in no-till, minimum-tillage, and reduced-tillage cropping systems.

Do not apply under conditions that favor runoff or wind erosion of soil containing this product to nontarget areas.

To prevent off-site movement due to runoff or wind erosion:

1. Avoid treating powdery dry or light sand soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, ensure that the soil surface is first settled by rainfall or irrigation.
2. Do not apply to impervious substrates, such as paved or highly compacted surfaces.
3. Do not use tailwater from the first flood or furrow irrigation of treated fields to treat nontarget crops, unless at least ½ inch of rainfall has occurred between application and the first irrigation.

Where reference is made to weeds partially controlled, partial control can either mean erratic control from good to poor, or consistent control at a level below that generally considered acceptable for commercial weed control.

Thoroughly clean sprayer or other application device before using. Dispose of cleaning solution in a responsible manner. Do not use a sprayer or applicator contaminated with any other materials, or crop damage or clogging of the application device may result.

USE PRECAUTIONS

- Sequence Herbicide requires actively growing green plant tissue to function fully. Application to drought-stressed weeds or weeds with little green foliage (i.e. mowed, cut, or hailed on weeds); weeds covered with dust; weeds damaged by insects or diseases may result in reduced weed control.
- Heavy rainfall or irrigation shortly after application may require re-treatment.
- Tillage or mowing within 3 days following application may reduce weed control.
- Thoroughly clean the spray system with water and a commercial tank cleaner after each use.
- Mix, store and apply spray solutions of Sequence Herbicide using only plastic, plastic-lined steel, stainless steel, or fiberglass containers. Do not store the concentrate in galvanized steel, aluminum, carbon steel, or unlined steel containers.
- Severe damage or destruction may be caused by contact of Sequence Herbicide to any vegetation (including leaves, green stems, exposed non-woody roots, or fruit) of crops, trees, and other desirable plants to which treatment is not intended, except as specified for glyphosate-tolerant crops.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- DO NOT spray if conditions of thermal inversion exist, or if wind direction and speed may cause spray to drift onto adjacent nontarget areas. Drift minimization is the responsibility of the applicator. Consult with local and State agricultural authorities for information regarding avoiding or minimizing spray drift.
- Follow labeled rate for target weeds found in **WEED CONTROL** tables to avoid crop injury and illegal residues or weed control failures.

RESISTANT WEED MANAGEMENT

Sequence Herbicide contains glyphosate which inhibits 5-enolpyruvylshikimate-3-phosphate synthase (EPSPS, Site of Action Group 9) and S-metolachlor which inhibits very long chain fatty acid (VLCFA) synthesis (Site of Action Group 15). Some naturally occurring weed populations have been identified as resistant to Group 9 and/or Group 15 herbicides. Selection of resistant biotypes, through repeated use of these herbicides or lower than labeled use rates in the same field, may result in weed control failures. A resistant biotype may be present where poor performance cannot be attributed to adverse environmental conditions or improper application methods. If resistance is suspected, contact your local Syngenta representative and/or agricultural advisor for assistance.

- Principles of herbicide resistant weed management:
- Employ integrated weed management practices. Use multiple herbicide sites-of-action with overlapping weed spectrums in rotation, sequential applications, or mixtures.
- Use the full labeled herbicide rate and proper application timing for the hardest to control weed species present in the field.
- Scout fields after herbicide application to ensure control has been achieved.
- Avoid allowing weeds to reproduce by seed or to proliferate vegetatively.
- Monitor site and clean equipment between sites.
- Start with a clean field and control weeds early by using a burndown treatment or tillage in combination with a preemergence residual herbicide as appropriate.
- Use cultural practices such as cultivation and crop rotation, where appropriate.
- Use good agronomic principles that enhance crop competitiveness

ROTATIONAL CROPS

Restriction: Do not rotate to food or feed crops other than those listed below.

Sequence Herbicide Alone: (1) If crop treated with Sequence Herbicide alone is lost, corn, cotton, legume vegetables (succulent or dried), peanuts, potatoes, sorghum, soybeans, sunflowers, and transplanted tomatoes may be replanted immediately. (2) Barley, oats, rye, or wheat may be planted 4½ months following treatment; alfalfa may be planted 4 months following application. Tomatoes may be planted 6 months following application. (3) Root crops, tobacco, barley, buckwheat, oats, rice, rye, wheat,

cabbage, peppers, stone fruits, or tree nuts may also be planted in the spring following treatment. Clover may be seeded 9 months following application.

Sequence Herbicide Tank Mixtures: For **Rotational Crops** restrictions for Sequence Herbicide used in tank mixtures, refer to the restrictions above for Sequence Herbicide and to the respective product labels of any mixing partner(s) for additional statements/restrictions.

WEED CONTROL

Table 1: Annual Weed Control – Sequence Herbicide Rates

WEED SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SEQUENCE HERBICIDE PINTS PER ACRE			
		MAXIMUM WEED (HEIGHT/LENGTH)			
		3"	6"	12"	18"
Anoda, spurred	<i>Anoda cristata</i>	2.5	3		
Barley	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>				2.5
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>		2.5	3.5	
Bassia, fivehook	<i>Bassia hyssopifolia</i>		2.5		
Bittercress	<i>Cardamine</i> spp.				2.5
Bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>			2.5	
Bluegrass, bulbous	<i>Poa bulbosa</i>			2.5	
Bristly starbur	<i>Ancanthosporium hispidum</i>		2.5	2.5	
Brome, downy	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>			2.5	
Brome, Japanese	<i>Bromus japonicus</i>			2.5	2.5
Browntop panicum	<i>Panicum fasciculatum</i>		2.5	2.5	3.5
Buckwheat, wild ¹	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>	3			
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	2.5		3.5	
Burcucumber	<i>Sicyos angulatus</i>		2.5	2.5	
Burgherkin	<i>Cucumis anguria</i>	2.5	3.5		
Buttercup ²	<i>Ranunculus</i> spp.				2.5
Camphorweed	<i>Heterotheca subaxillaris</i>		3.5		
Canarygrass	<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>		2.5		
Carolina geranium	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>	2.5	3.5		
Carpetweed	<i>Mullugo verticillata</i>		2.5	2.5	
Cheat	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>				2.5

WEED SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SEQUENCE HERBICIDE PINTS PER ACRE			
		MAXIMUM WEED (HEIGHT/LENGTH)			
		3"	6"	12"	18"
Chervil	<i>Anthriscus cerefolium</i>				2.5
Chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>			2.5	2.5
Chickweed, mouseear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>			2.5	2.5
Citronmelon	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>	2.5	3.5		
Cocklebur, common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>			2.5	2.5
Coffee senna	<i>Senna occidentalis</i>	2.5	3.5		
Corn ³	<i>Zea mays</i>			2.5	2.5
Corn speedwell	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>			2.5	
Cowpea	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>	2.5	3.5		
Crabgrass	<i>Digitaria spp.</i>		2.5	2.5	
Crotalaria, showy	<i>Crotalaria spectabilis</i>	2.5	2.5	3.5	
Croton, tropic	<i>Croton glandulosus</i>	2.5	3.5		
Crowfootgrass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	2.5	2.5	4	
Cutleaf eveningprimrose	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>	2.5	4		
Devil's-claw (unicorn plant)	<i>Proboscidea louisianica</i>	2.5	3		
Dwarf dandelion	<i>Krigia cespitosa</i>				2.5
Eastern mannagrass				2.5	
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>	2.5	2.5	3.5	
Fall panicum	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>	2.5	2.5	3.5	3.5
Falsedandelion	<i>Pyrrhopappus carolinianus</i>				2.5
Falseflax, smallseed	<i>Camelina microcarpa</i>			2.5	
Fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia spp.</i>		2.5	3.5	
Filaree	<i>Erodium spp.</i>		2.5	3.5	
Fleabane, annual	<i>Erigeron annuus</i>				2.5
Fleabane, hairy	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>		2.5	3.5	
Fleabane, rough	<i>Erigeron strigosus</i>		2.5	2.5	
Florida beggarweed ¹	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>		2.5	2.5	
Florida pusley	<i>Richardia scabra</i>	2.5	3.5		

WEED SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SEQUENCE HERBICIDE PINTS PER ACRE			
		MAXIMUM WEED (HEIGHT/LENGTH)			
		3"	6"	12"	18"
Foxtails	<i>Setaria</i> spp.			2.5	2.5
Goatgrass, jointed	<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>			2.5	
Goosefoot, nettleleaf	<i>Chenopodium murale</i>		3.5		
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	2.5	2.5	3.5	
Grain sorghum (milo)	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>			2.5	2.5
Groundcherry	<i>Physalis</i> spp.		3.5		
Groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>		2.5		
Hemp sesbania	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>	2.5		3.5	
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>		2.5	4	
Hophornbeam copperleaf	<i>Acalypha ostryifolia</i>	2.5	4		
Horseweed/Marestail	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>		2.5	2.5	3.5
Itchgrass	<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i>		2.5	2.5	3.5
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>			2.5	3.5
Johnsongrass, seedling	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>			2.5	2.5
Junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>	2.5	2.5	3.5	
Knotweed	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>		2.5	3.5	
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	2.5	2.5		
Lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>		2.5	3.0	3.5
Lettuce, prickly	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>		2.5	2.5	
Little barley	<i>Hordeum pussillum</i>			2.5	
London rocket	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>		2.5		2.5
Mayweed	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	2.5	2.5		3.5
Morningglory ⁴	<i>Ipomoea</i> spp.	2.5	3.5		
Mustard, blue	<i>Chorispora tenella</i>			2.5	2.5
Mustard, tansy	<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>			2.5	2.5
Mustard, tumble	<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>			2.5	2.5
Mustard, wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>			2.5	2.5
Nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	2.5	2.5	3.5	
Nightshade, hairy	<i>Solanum sarrachoides Sendtner</i>	2.5	2.5	3.5	

WEED SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SEQUENCE HERBICIDE PINTS PER ACRE			
		MAXIMUM WEED (HEIGHT/LENGTH)			
		3"	6"	12"	18"
Oats	<i>Avena sativa</i>		2.5		2.5
Oats, wild	<i>Avena fatua</i>		2.5		2.5
Panicum, Texas ⁵	<i>Panicum texanum</i>			2.5	3.5
Pennycress, field	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>			2.5	
Pigweed	<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.		2.5	2.5	3
Poinsettia, wild	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>	2.5	3.5		
Prickly sida (Teaweed) ⁴	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	2.5	3.5		
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	2.5	3.5		
Purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	2.5	3.5		
Rabbitfootgrass	<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>		2.5		
Ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>		2.5	2.5	3.5
Ragweed, giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>		2.5	2.5	3.5
Red rice	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	2.5			
Redweed	<i>Melochia corchorifolia</i>	2.5	3.5		
Rockpurslane Redmaids	<i>Calandrinia</i> spp.		2.5		
Rye	<i>Secale cereale</i>				2.5
Ryegrass, Italian	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>		2.5	3.5	
Sandbur, field	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>			2.5	
Sandbur, southern	<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>		2.5	2.5	
Shattercane	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>			2.5	2.5
Shepherdspurse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>			2.5	
Sicklepod	<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>	2.5	3.5		
Signalgrass, broadleaf	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>	2.5	2.5	3.5	
Smartweed (ladythumb)	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>		2.5	3.5	
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>		2.5	3.5	
Sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>		2.5	3.5	
Spanishneedles	<i>Bidens bipinnata</i>		2.5	3.5	
Speedwell, purslane	<i>Veronica peregrina</i>			2.5	
Sprangletop	<i>Leptochloa</i> spp.			2.5	2.5

WEED SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SEQUENCE HERBICIDE PINTS PER ACRE			
		MAXIMUM WEED (HEIGHT/LENGTH)			
		3"	6"	12"	18"
Spurge, prostrate	<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.		2.5	2.5	
Spurge, spotted	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>		2.5	2.5	
Spurry, umbrella	<i>Holosteum umbellatum</i>		2.5		
Stinkgrass	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>			2.5	
Sunflower, common	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>				2.5
Thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola iberica</i>	2.5	3.5		
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>		2.5	3.5	
Virginia copperleaf	<i>Acalypha virginica</i>	2.5	3.5		
Virginia pepperweed	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>				2.5
Waterhemp	<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.		2.5	3.5	
Wheat	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>			2.5	2.5
Wild-proso millet	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>		2.5	3	3.5
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>			2.5	
Woolly cupgrass	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>		2.5	2.5	
Yellow rocket	<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>			2.5	2.5

¹Partial control.

²Control will be reduced at the button stage.

³Will not control glyphosate-tolerant volunteer corn.

⁴Multiple applications may be required.

⁵Will provide suppression of emerging weeds.

Sequence Herbicide applied after weed emergence will not control glyphosate-resistant biotypes.

Table 2: Annual Weed Control – Sequence Herbicide Rates in a Tank Mix with the Appropriately Labeled Rate of 2,4-D or Dicamba for the Intended Use

WEED SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MAXIMUM HEIGHT/ LENGTH	SEQUENCE HERBICIDE PINTS PER ACRE
Kochia (dicamba only) Lambsquarters, common Lettuce, prickly Morningglory Pigweed Ragweed, common Ragweed, giant Smartweed, Pennsylvania Thistle, Russian Velvetleaf	<i>Kochia scoparia</i> <i>Chenopodium album</i> <i>Lactuca serriola</i> <i>Ipomoea</i> spp. <i>Amaranthus</i> spp. <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> <i>Ambrosia trifida</i> <i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i> <i>Salsola iberica</i> <i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	6"	2–2.5
Cocklebur, common Fleabane, rough Horseweed/Marestail* Sunflower, common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i> <i>Erigeron strigosus</i> <i>Conyza canadensis</i> <i>Helianthus annuus</i>	12"	

Read and follow dicamba and 2,4-D labels

*Sequence Herbicide applied after weed emergence will not control glyphosate-resistant biotypes.

Table 3: Perennial Weed Control and Weed Management – Sequence Herbicide Rates Used Alone or in Tank Mix with the Appropriately Labeled Rate of 2,4-D or Dicamba for the Intended Use

WEED SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PINTS PER ACRE	TANK MIX WITH 2,4-D OR DICAMBA	APPLICATION TIMING AND REMARKS
Alfalfa	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	3–4		At 6-8 inch stage or more after final cutting in fall. Deep till 7 days after treatment.
Artichoke, Jerusalem	<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>	3–4		At or after flowering.
Balsam-apple	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	3–4		Apply at or beyond bloom.
Bahiagrass	<i>Paspalum notatum</i>	3–4		Early seedhead stage.
Barley, foxtail	<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>	2.5–4		4-6 inch stage.
Bentgrass	<i>Agrostis</i> spp.	3–4		Should have at least 3 inches of growth. Ensure entire crown area has resumed growth prior to fall application. Till 7-10 days after application.
Bermudagrass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	3–4		Seedheads may require retreatment.
Bermudagrass, water (knotgrass)		3–4		Apply when water bermudagrass is 12-18 inches in length. Allow 7 days before flushing or flooding the field. Not registered for use in California on this weed.
Bindweed, field	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	3–4		At or after flowering, west of Mississippi River, in late summer for best results.
		3–4		At or after flowering, east of Mississippi River, in late summer for best results.
		3–4	Yes	At or after flowering for control, multiple applications may be required. Do not apply by air.
		2.5–4	Yes	For suppression on irrigated agricultural land, by ground equipment only. Apply in fall or following harvest on runners 12 inches or more in length.
		2–3	Yes	For suppression by ground or aerial applications. Apply by air in fallow and reduced tillage systems only. Delay applications until maximum emergence has occurred and when vines are between 6-18 inches in length.
		2.5–4		In California: Apply at 12 inches or greater runner length. Use high end of rate range where dense populations exist. For suppression on land which is irrigated and tilled, use 2.5 pt/A.

WEED SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PINTS PER ACRE	TANK MIX WITH 2,4-D OR DICAMBA	APPLICATION TIMING AND REMARKS
Bluegrass, Kentucky	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	2.5-4		Apply at boot to early seedhead stage.
		2-3.5		For partial control in pasture or hay crop renovation, apply when plants are 4-12 inches.
Blueweed, Texas	<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i>	3-4		Apply at or beyond bloom west of the Mississippi River. For best results, apply in late summer or fall, but before a killing frost.
		2.5-4		Apply at or beyond bloom east of the Mississippi River. For best results, apply in late summer or fall, but before a killing frost.
Brackenfern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	3-4		Fronks fully expanded and at least 18 inches long.
Bromegrass, smooth	<i>Bromus inermis</i>	2.5-4		Apply when most plants are at the boot to early seedhead stage.
		2-4		For partial control in pasture or hay crop renovation, apply to actively growing plants 4-12 inches in height.
Bursage, woollyleaf	<i>Ambrosia grayi</i>	3-4	Yes	Apply to actively growing plants at or beyond flowering.
		2-3	Yes ¹	Apply to actively growing plants at or beyond flowering.
Canarygrass, reed	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	3-4		Boot to head.
Cattail	<i>Typha</i> spp.	3-4		Early head to early bud.
Clover, red Clover, white	<i>Trifolium pratense</i> <i>Trifolium repens</i>	3-4		Early head to early bud. May require retreatment.
Cogongrass	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	3-4		Late summer/fall, greater than 18 inches in height. May require retreatment.
Dallisgrass	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	3-4		Early head to early bud.
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	3-4		Early bud.
		2-2.5	Yes	Early bud.
Dayflower ¹	<i>Commelina</i> spp.	3-4		Less than 4 inches in height.
Dock, curly ¹	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	3-4		Early bud.
		2-2.5	Yes	Early bud.
Dogbane, hemp	<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>	3-4		Late bud to flower. May require retreatment.
		2-2.5	Yes	Actively growing at 6-12 inch stage for suppression.
Dogfennel	<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>	3-4		Actively growing, less than 12 inches in height.
Fescue	<i>Festuca</i> spp.	3-4		Apply when most plants have reached the early head stage.

WEED SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PINTS PER ACRE	TANK MIX WITH 2,4-D OR DICAMBA	APPLICATION TIMING AND REMARKS
Fescue, tall	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	2.5–4		Apply 4 pt/A when most plants have reached boot to early seedhead stage. Fall applications only: Apply 2.5 pt/A when plants are 6-12 inches in height. A spring applied sequential treatment of 2 pt/A will improve long term control.
Goatweed	<i>Scoparia dulcis</i>	3–4		Less than 8 inch stage.
Guineagrass	<i>Panicum maximum</i>	3–4		7-10 leaf stage.
Horsenettle	<i>Solanum carolinense</i>	3–4		Early bud stage.
Horseradish	<i>Armoracia rusticana</i>	3–4		Apply when most plants have reached the late bud to early flower stage in late summer or fall.
Iceplant	<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i>	3–4		At or beyond the early bud stage.
Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	2–4		Apply at boot to head stage and in the fall prior to frost. Use 2.5 to 4 pt/A for annual tillage systems. Use 3 to 4 pt/A on no-till acres. Allow 3-7 days before tillage.
		2–3		For burndown, apply when plants are 12 inches in height and allow 3 days before tillage.
Kikuyugrass	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	3–4		Spray when most kikuyugrass is at least 8 inches in height. Allow 3 or more days after application before tillage.
Knapweed	<i>Centaurea</i> spp.	3–4		Apply in fall at late bud to flower stage.
Lantana, largeleaf ¹	<i>Lantana camara</i>	3–4		Apply at or beyond bloom stage.
Lespedeza	<i>Lespedeza</i> spp.	3–4		Apply when most plants have reached the early bud stage.
Milkweed, common	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	3–4	Yes	Apply when most plants have reached the early bud stage.
Milkweed, honeyvine	<i>Ampelamus albidus</i>	3–4	Yes	Late bud to early flower. May require retreatment.
Muhly, wirestem	<i>Muhlenbergia frondosa</i>	3–4		Use 2.5 to 4 pt/A in pasture, sod, or noncrop areas. Spray plants 8 inches or more in height. Do not till between harvest and fall applications or in the fall or spring prior to spring applications. Allow 3 or more days after application before tillage.
Mullein, common	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	3–4		Early bud.
Napiergrass	<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>	3–4		Early head stage.
Nightshade, silverleaf	<i>Solanum eleagnifolium</i>	3–4		Apply when 60% of plants have berries. Apply fall treatments before a killing frost.

WEED SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PINTS PER ACRE	TANK MIX WITH 2,4-D OR DICAMBA	APPLICATION TIMING AND REMARKS
Nutsedge, purple Nutsedge, yellow	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> <i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	2-4		Apply 3 to 4 pt/A for control of nutsedge plants and immature nutlets attached to treated plants. Treat when plants are in flower or when new nutlets can be found at rhizome tips. Nutlets which have not germinated will not be controlled and may germinate following treatment. For partial control: apply 2 to 3 pt per acre. Treat when plants have 3-5 leaves or less than 6 inches tall. Repeat treatments at this stage for long term control.
Orchardgrass	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	2.5-4		Apply 4 pt/A on plants at early boot to seedhead stage. For partial control in pasture or hay crop renovation, apply 2.5-3.5 pt/A. Apply to actively growing plants 4-12 inches in height. In orchardgrass sods rotated to no-till corn: Apply 2.5-3.5 pt. Apply to orchardgrass that is a minimum of 12 inches tall for spring applications and 6 inches tall for fall applications. Allow at least 3 days following application before planting. A sequential application of atrazine will be required for optimum results.
Pampasgrass ¹	<i>Erianthus ravennae</i>	3-4		Apply at or beyond boot stage.
Paragrass	<i>Brachiaria mutica</i>	3-4		Early seedhead stage.
Phaseybean ¹	<i>Phaseolus lathyroides</i>	3-4		Less than 8 inches tall.
Phragmites ¹	<i>Phragmites</i> spp.	3-4		For best results, treat during late summer or fall months or when plants are actively growing and in full bloom. Repeat treatments may be necessary. Visual control symptoms will be slow to develop.
Poison hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	3-4		Apply as a spray to wet treatment. Optimum results are obtained when plants are treated at the bud to full-bloom stage of growth.
Pokeweed, common	<i>Phytolacca americana</i>	3-4		Apply to actively growing plants up to 24 inches in height.

WEED SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PINTS PER ACRE	TANK MIX WITH 2,4-D OR DICAMBA	APPLICATION TIMING AND REMARKS
Quackgrass	<i>Agropyron repens</i>	2.5–4		Apply 2.5-4 pt/A in annual cropping systems, or in pastures and sods where deep tillage is used. Do not tank mix with a residual herbicide at the 2.5 pint rate. Spray when quackgrass is 6-8 inches in height. Do not till between harvest and fall applications or in the fall or spring prior to spring application. Allow 3 or more days after application before tillage.
		3–4		Apply in pastures, sod, or noncrop areas where deep tillage will not follow the application. Spray when quackgrass is at least 8 inches in height.
Redvine ¹	<i>Brunnichia ovata</i>	2–4		For suppression, apply 2 pt/A at each of two applications 7-14 days apart or a single application of 4 pt/A. Apply to plants greater than 18 inches tall in September/October to plants which have been growing 45-60 days since the last tillage. Make application at least 1 week prior to killing frost.
Ryegrass, perennial	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	2–4		Apply 2.5-4 pt/A when most plants are in the boot to head stage or prior to frost. In noncrop or areas where no tillage is practiced, use 3–4 pt/A. Do not tank mix with residual herbicides when using the 2.5 pt/A per acre rate.
Smallflowered Alexandergrass	<i>Brachiaria subquadripara</i>	3–4		Less than 4 inches in height, actively growing.
Smartweed, swamp	<i>Polygonum coccineum</i>	3–4		Early bud, 12 inch stage.
		2–3	Yes	Early bud, 12 inch stage.
Sowthistle, perennial ¹	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	3–4		Apply when most plants are at or beyond the bud stage of growth. After harvest, mowing, or tillage in the late summer or fall, allow at least 4 weeks for initiation of active growth and rosette development prior to application. Fall treatments must be applied before a killing frost. Allow 3 or more days before tillage.
Spurge, leafy	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	2–3	Yes	For suppression: greater than 12 inches tall.

WEED SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PINTS PER ACRE	TANK MIX WITH 2,4-D OR DICAMBA	APPLICATION TIMING AND REMARKS
Sweet potato, wild ¹	<i>Ipomea pandurata</i>	3–4		Most effective at or beyond flowering stage.
Switchgrass	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	3–4		Most effective at boot to head stage.
Thistle, artichoke ¹	<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>	3–4		Apply when plants are beyond the bloom stage.
Thistle, Canada ¹	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	3–4		Apply when most plants are at or beyond the bud stage of growth. After harvest, mowing, or tillage in the late summer or fall, allow at least 4 weeks for initiation of active growth and rosette development prior to application. Fall treatments must be applied before a killing frost. Allow 3 or more days before tillage. For fall applications or following mowing, allow a minimum of 6-8 inches rosette development.
		2–3	Yes	For suppression: Apply in late summer or fall after harvest, mowing, or tillage. Allow rosette regrowth to be a minimum of 6 inches in diameter before treating. Allow 3 or more days before tillage.
Timothy	<i>Phleum pratense</i>	3–4		Boot to head; wait 3 days before tillage.
Torpedograss ¹	<i>Panicum repens</i>	2.25–3		At or beyond seedhead. Repeat applications will be required to maintain control. Fall treatments must be made prior to a killing frost.
Trumpetcreeper ¹	<i>Campsis radicans</i>	3–4		Late September/October applications on actively growing plants at least 18 inches in height; retreatment may be required. Make applications at least one week before killing frost.
Vaseygrass ¹	<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>	3–4		Apply at early head stage.
Vetch ¹	<i>Vicia</i> spp.	3–4		Boot to head.
Virginia creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	3–4		Full leaf expansion.
Velvetgrass	<i>Holcus</i> spp.	3–4		Early head stage.
Wheatgrass, western	<i>Agropyron smithii</i>	3–4		Boot to head.

¹Partial control.

APPLICATION AND MIXING PROCEDURES

APPLICATION TIMING

Apply Sequence Herbicide to actively growing emerged weeds. Annual weeds of 6 inches or less in height are typically the easiest to control. Refer to the **WEED CONTROL** section (Tables 1 and 2) for application timings and rates for specific weeds. Sequence Herbicide can be applied alone or in combination with other herbicides (labeled for the same use). Follow all applicable directions on this label and on the tank mix partner's label when tank mixing. Application timing may be restricted to specific crop stages. Refer to the **CROP USE DIRECTIONS** section of this label for instructions on applications at crop stages.

Visible effects on annual weeds occur within 2-4 days after application; effects on perennial weeds may take 7 days or longer. Extremely cool or cloudy weather following treatment may slow activity.

Preplant: Especially for minimum-tillage or no-tillage systems, Sequence Herbicide alone and some Sequence Herbicide tank mixtures may be applied up to 30 days before planting crops listed on this label. To the extent possible, do not move treated soil out of the row or move untreated soil to the surface during planting, or weed control will be diminished.

Preemergence: Apply Sequence Herbicide during planting (behind the planter) or after planting, but before the crop emerges.

Postemergence: Sequence Herbicide may be applied postemergence alone or in tank mixtures with other herbicides. See the **CROP USE DIRECTIONS** section of this label for crops and approved tank mix herbicides.

RATES

Follow rates for Sequence Herbicide listed in Tables 1-3. Use the higher rates when weeds are dense or large. Also, use higher application volumes and pressures when weed vegetation is dense.

SPRAY ADDITIVES

Ammonium Sulfate (AMS) – Control of annual and perennial weeds with Sequence Herbicide may be improved by adding dry ammonium sulfate at 1 to 2% by weight or 8.5-17 lb/100 gal of water. In areas where the water sources contain Ca, Mg, Mn levels exceeding 150 ppm (such as parts of the High Plains), use a minimum of 8.5 lb AMS per 100 gal of spray mixture unless the specific crop directions prohibit such use. Liquid formulations of AMS may be used at an equivalent rate. Do not reduce use rates of Sequence Herbicide when using AMS.

Drift Control Agents – Drift control agents may be used with Sequence Herbicide.

TANK MIXES WITH RESIDUAL HERBICIDES

Refer to crop sections for labeled tank mixes. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions, limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. Tank mixes of Sequence Herbicide with other pesticides, fertilizers, or any other additives except as specified on this label or other EPA approved Syngenta supplemental labeling may result in tank mix incompatibility or unsatisfactory performance (i.e., by deactivating glyphosate). Test the compatibility of any tank mix combination on a small scale such as a jar test before actual tank mixing. The following test assumes a spray volume of 25 gal/A. For other volumes make the appropriate changes to the ingredients:

1. Add 1.0 pt of water to each of two 1 qt jars with tight lids. **Note:** Use the same source of water that will be used for the tank mix and conduct the test at the temperature the tank mix will be applied.
2. To one of the jars, add ¼ tsp or 1.2 milliliters of a compatibility agent approved for this use, such as Compex or Unite (¼ tsp is equivalent to 2.0 pt/100 gal of spray). Shake or stir gently to mix.
3. To both jars, add the appropriate amount of herbicide(s) in their relative proportions based on label rates. If more than one herbicide is used, add them separately with dry pesticides first, flowables next, and emulsifiable concentrates last. After each addition, shake or stir gently to thoroughly mix.
4. After adding all ingredients, put lids on and tighten, and invert each jar ten times to mix. Let the mixtures stand 15-30 minutes and then look for separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels, heavy oily film on the jar, or other signs of incompatibility. Determine if the compatibility agent is needed in the spray mixture by comparing the two jars. If either mixture separates, but can be remixed easily, the mixture can be sprayed as long as good agitation is used. If the mixtures are incompatible, test the following methods of improving compatibility: (a) Slurry the dry pesticide(s) in water before addition, or (b) add ½ the compatibility agent to the water and the other ½ to the emulsifiable concentrate or flowable herbicide before addition to the mixture.
5. After compatibility testing is complete, dispose of any pesticide wastes in accordance with the **STORAGE AND DISPOSAL** section of this label.

6. Do not mix intended tank mixture if the test mixture is not compatible as indicated by separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels, heavy oily film on the jar, or other signs of incompatibility.

Refer to the label of the tank mix partner for mixing directions and precautions that may differ from those outlined here. Use in accordance with the directions for use of the tank mix partner.

Tank Mixing Instructions:

1. Fill spray tank $\frac{1}{2}$ full with clean water.
2. Begin tank agitation and continue throughout mixing and spraying.
3. Add AMS (if used).
4. Add dry formulations to tank.
5. Add liquid formulations to tank.
6. Add Sequence Herbicide.
7. Fill remainder of spray tank.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND METHODS

- Avoid drift. Do not make applications in low level inversion conditions, when winds are gusty or under any other conditions which favor drift. Inversions are characterized by stable air and increasing temperatures with height above the ground. The applicator may detect the presence of an inversion by producing smoke and observing a smoke layer. Drift may cause damage to any non-target vegetation.
- All equipment must be properly maintained and washed to remove product residues after use. Pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate that cannot be used according to label instructions must be disposed of according to federal, state, or local procedures. For guidance in proper disposal methods, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office.

Broadcast Applications

Ground Application

Apply Sequence Herbicide alone or in tank mixtures by ground equipment in 10-40 gal of spray mixture per acre, unless otherwise specified. Use sprayers that provide

accurate and uniform application. For Sequence Herbicide tank mixtures with wettable powder or dry flowable formulations, avoid screens and strainers finer than 50-mesh. Rinse sprayer thoroughly with clean water immediately after use.

When foliage is dense, increase spray volume to ensure coverage of the target weeds. Flat-fan nozzles will result in the most effective application of Sequence Herbicide. Spray boom and nozzle heights must be adjusted to provide coverage of target weed. Flood nozzles may result in reduced weed control due to inadequate coverage.

Aerial Application

Make applications in 3-15 gal of water per acre. Avoid application under conditions where uniform coverage cannot be obtained or where excessive spray drift may occur. In order to assure that spray will be controllable within the target area when used according to label directions, make applications at a maximum height of 10 feet, using low-drift nozzles at a maximum pressure of 40 psi, and restrict application to periods when wind speed does not exceed 10 mph.

For aerial application in California, refer to the Federal Supplemental Label for aerial application for specific instructions, restrictions, and requirements. For aerial application, consult with State or local authorities regarding any additional requirements for aerial treatments. Banvel tank mixtures may not be applied by air in California.

Do not apply to any body of water.

Aerial Drift Management

The interactions of many equipment- and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses, or to applications using dry formulations.

- The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the wingspan or rotor.
- Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Ensure that the applicator is familiar with and takes into account the information covered in the **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory** section below.

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information

Information on Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see **Wind, Temperature and Humidity**, and **Temperature Inversions**).

Controlling Droplet Size

- **Volume** – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** – Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's instructed pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** – Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Application Height

Do not make applications at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants, unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downward. Therefore, on the upwind and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Increase swath adjustment distance with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Do not apply when wind speed is below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **Note:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns.

Temperature Inversions

Do not apply during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas

Apply Sequence Herbicide only when the potential for drift to sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, nontarget crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive area). Avoid application to humans or animals. Ensure that flagmen and loaders avoid inhalation of spray mist and prolonged contact with skin.

For best results, ensure that each specific aerial application vehicle used is quantifiably pattern tested for aerial application of Sequence Herbicide initially and every year thereafter. To minimize drift, it is suggested aerial application equipment produce the following minimum spray deposition characteristics:

Volume Median Diameter (VMD)	› 400 microns
Volume Diameter (VD) {0.9}	› 200 microns

Prolonged exposure of Sequence Herbicide to uncoated steel surfaces may result in corrosion and possible failure of the part. The maintenance of an organic coating (paint) which meets aerospace specification MIL-C-38413 may prevent corrosion. To prevent corrosion of exposed parts, thoroughly wash aircraft after each day of spraying to remove residues of Sequence Herbicide accumulated during spraying or from spills. Landing gear are most susceptible.

CROP USE DIRECTIONS

CORN – FOR USE IN AL, AR, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, KY, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV, AND WY

Sequence Herbicide can be applied to corn preplant and preemergence. It can also be applied postemergence over-the-top to glyphosate tolerant corn, including Roundup Ready varieties only. Read and follow all directions for use for corn.

Preplant and Preemergence Applications for Corn (Including Glyphosate Tolerant Corn Such as Roundup Ready Corn)

When to Apply: Apply before, during, or after planting, but before crop emergence.

Follow directions in the **APPLICATION AND MIXING PROCEDURES, SPRAY ADDITIVES**, and **APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND METHODS** sections. Refer to **WEED CONTROL** section (Tables 1-3) for weeds controlled and application rates.

Use Precautions for Preplant and Preemergence Applications in Corn

- Injury may occur following the use of Sequence Herbicide under abnormally high soil moisture conditions during early development of the crop.
- In preplant or preemergence applications, control of weeds may be improved by adding dry ammonium sulfate at 8.5-17.0 lb/100 gal of water.

Use Restrictions for Preplant and Preemergence Applications in Corn

- On coarse soils apply a maximum of 3.5 pt/A of Sequence Herbicide.
- On medium or fine soils apply a maximum of 4.0 pt/A of Sequence Herbicide.
- Do not exceed 4.0 pt/A (1.5 lb ai S-metolachlor and 1.13 lb glyphosate) of Sequence Herbicide per year as a preplant or preemergence application.
- Do not apply Sequence Herbicide to emerged conventional corn, as severe crop injury will occur.

Tank Mixtures for Corn (Preplant and Preemergence Applications Only)

Sequence Herbicide can be tank mixed with the following herbicides and insecticides:

AAtrex® (atrazine)	Frontier® (dimethenamid)
Aim™ (carfentrazone-ethyl)	Glyphosate
Ambush® (permethrin)	Guardman® (dimethenamid-p, atrazine)
Axiom® (flufenacet, metribuzin)	Harness® (acetochlor)
Balance® Pro (isoxaflutole)	Harness® Xtra (acetochlor, atrazine)
Basis® (thifensulfuron, rimsulfuron)	Hornet™ (clopyralid, flumetsulam)
Bicep Magnum® (S-metolachlor, atrazine)	Karate® Insecticide with Zeon™ Technology (lambda-cyhalothrin)
Bicep II Magnum® (S-metolachlor, atrazine)	Lightning® (dicamba, imazethapyr, imazapyr)
Bicep Lite II Magnum® (S-metolachlor, atrazine)	Lexar® (S-metolachlor, atrazine, mesotrione)
Callisto® (mesotrione)	Lumax® (S-metolachlor, atrazine, mesotrione)
Clarity® (dicamba)	Marksman® (atrazine, dicamba)
Degree™ (acetochlor)	Princep® (simazine)
Degree Xtra™ (acetochlor, atrazine)	Prowl® (pendimethalin)
Dicamba	Warrior® Insecticide with Zeon™ Technology (lambda-cyhalothrin)
Distinct® (dicamba, diflufenzopyr-sodium)	2,4-D
Dual Magnum® (S-metolachlor)	Zemax® (S-metolachlor, mesotrione)
Dual II Magnum® (S-metolachlor)	

Refer to this label and the labels of tank mix partners for application methods and timings, precautionary statements, restrictions, rates, and weeds controlled.

Broad spectrum insecticide in tank mixes can cause flare-ups of secondary pests under certain conditions. Only use when pest populations have reached economic threshold.

Postemergence Over-the-Top Applications for Glyphosate Tolerant Corn, Including Agrisure™ GT and Roundup Ready Varieties

When to Apply: Postemergence in Roundup Ready corn.

Follow directions in the **APPLICATION AND MIXING PROCEDURES, SPRAY ADDITIVES**, and **APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND METHODS** sections. Refer to **WEED CONTROL** section (Tables 1-3) for weeds controlled and application rates.

Use Precautions for Postemergence Over-the-Top Use on Glyphosate Tolerant Corn, Including Roundup Ready Varieties

- Sequence Herbicide treated corn leaves may exhibit necrotic spotting. This does not affect normal plant growth and crop yield.
- Avoid application of spray into whorls of corn plants.

Use Restrictions for Postemergence Over-the-Top Use on Glyphosate Tolerant Corn, Including Roundup Ready Varieties

- Make postemergence applications from emergence through the V8 stage or until corn reaches 30 inches, whichever comes first.
- Applications may be made to corn from 30 to 48 inches in height using ground equipment and drop nozzles only.
- Do not exceed 3.5 pt/A (1.3 lb S-metolachlor and 0.98 lb glyphosate) of Sequence Herbicide in a single application.
- Do not exceed 5.0 pt/A (1.88 lb S-metolachlor and 1.4 lb glyphosate) of Sequence Herbicide per season.
- Do not exceed a total of 3.75 lb active ingredient of S-metolachlor per acre per calendar year resulting from all applications of Sequence Herbicide, Dual Magnum, Dual II Magnum or other S-metolachlor-containing products.
- Do not exceed 1.5 lb on an acid equivalent basis per acre of glyphosate per season from all postemergence applications. Each pint of Sequence Herbicide contains approximately 0.3 lb glyphosate acid.
- Use only water as the carrier for postemergence applications in glyphosate tolerant corn.
- Make postemergence applications at least 50 days before harvest.
- Do not graze or feed forage from treated areas for 30 days after application. Do not harvest sweet corn ears from treated areas for 30 days following application.
- Do not use Sequence Herbicide postemergence on glyphosate tolerant corn if plants are under any type of stress including but not limited to drought, insect, disease, or injury from cultivation.

Sequence Herbicide can be tank mixed with the following herbicides and insecticides:

AAtrex (atrazine)	Lexar (S-metolachlor, atrazine, mesotrione)
Bicep II Magnum (S-metolachlor, atrazine)	Lumax (S-metolachlor, atrazine, mesotrione)
Callisto (mesotrione)	Princep (simazine)
Clarity (dicamba)	Warrior Insecticide with Zeon Technology (lambda-cyhalothrin)
Dual Magnum (S-metolachlor)	2,4-D
Glyphosate	Zemax (S-metolachlor, mesotrione)
Karate Insecticide with Zeon Technology (lambda-cyhalothrin)	

Broad spectrum insecticides in tank mixes can cause flare-ups of secondary pests. Only use when pest populations have reached economic threshold.

COTTON

Sequence Herbicide can be applied to cotton preplant and preemergence. It can also be applied postemergence over-the-top and post directed to Roundup Ready cotton. Read and follow all directions for use below.

Preplant and Preemergence Applications for Cotton (Including Roundup Ready Flex and Roundup Ready Cotton)

When to Apply: Apply before, during, or after planting, but **before** crop emergence.

Follow directions listed in the **APPLICATION AND MIXING PROCEDURES, SPRAY ADDITIVES**, and **APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND METHODS** sections of this label.

Refer to **WEED CONTROL** section (Table 1) for weeds controlled and application rates.

Use Precautions for Preplant and Preemergence Applications in Cotton

- If heavy rainfall occurs soon after application, crop injury may occur. Injury will be more severe in poorly drained areas where water stands for several hours or days, or where the seeding slit has not been properly closed.
- In preplant or preemergence applications, control of weeds may be improved by adding dry ammonium sulfate at 8.5-17 lb/100 gal of water.

Use Restrictions for Preplant and Preemergence Applications in Cotton

- Preplant and preemergence applications of Sequence Herbicide are limited to use in AR, KS, LA, MS, NM, OK, TN, TX and the Boot Heel of MO.

- Do not use Sequence Herbicide preplant or preemergence on sand or loamy sand soils.
- For preplant or preemergence applications, do not exceed 2.5 pt (0.94 lb S-metolachlor and 0.7 lb glyphosate) of Sequence Herbicide per acre on sandy loam soils.
- For preplant or preemergence applications, do not exceed 3.5 pt (1.3 lb S-metolachlor and 0.98 lb glyphosate) of Sequence Herbicide per acre on medium and fine soils.
- Do not incorporate Sequence Herbicide if applied prior to planting, or crop injury may result.
- Do not graze or feed forage or fodder from Sequence Herbicide treated cotton to livestock.
- Do not use in Gaines County, TX.
- Do not apply to Taloka silt loam.
- Do not apply Sequence Herbicide to emerged **conventional** cotton, as severe crop injury will occur.
- If tank mixing or if used sequentially with other S-metolachlor products, do not exceed 1.9 lb S-metolachlor ai/A per season on coarse-textured soils or 2.47 lb S-metolachlor ai/A per season on medium- or fine-textured soils. Sequence Herbicide contains 0.375 lb S-metolachlor per pint.

Tank Mixtures for Cotton (Preplant and Preemergence Applications Only)

Sequence Herbicide can be tank mixed with the following herbicides:

Caparol® (prometryn)	Glyphosate
Command® (clomazone)	Karmex® (diuron)
Cotoran® (fluometuron)	Prowl (pendimethalin)
Cotton-Pro® (prometryn)	Staple® (pyrithiobac-sodium)
Direx® (diuron)	2-4,D
Dual Magnum (S-metolachlor)	

Refer to this label and the labels of tank mix partners for application methods and timings, precautionary statements, restrictions, rates, and weeds controlled.

**Postemergence Over-the-Top Applications for Roundup Ready Flex Cotton Only
(For Use In AL, AR, AZ, CA, FL, GA, KS, KY, LA, MD, MO, MS, NC, NM, OK, SC, TN,
TX, and VA Only)**

When to Apply: Postemergence, post-directed or hooded sprayer applications in Roundup Ready Flex cotton only.

Follow directions in the **APPLICATION AND MIXING PROCEDURES, SPRAY ADDITIVES**, and **APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND METHODS** sections. Refer to **WEED CONTROL** section (Tables 1-3), for weeds controlled and application rates.

Use Precautions for Postemergence Over-the-Top Use on Roundup Ready Flex Cotton

- Crop canopy interference can reduce spray coverage on target weeds and soil and hinder weed control. In large cotton, to improve spray coverage of target weeds, apply Sequence Herbicide in 12 or more gallons of water per acre.

Use Restrictions for Postemergence Over-the-Top Use on Roundup Ready Flex Cotton

- Make postemergence applications from cotyledon stage to the 10-leaf stage (not to exceed 12 inches tall) of cotton development. Do not apply later as severe injury, including yield loss, could occur.
- Do not exceed 2.5 pt (0.94 lb S-metolachlor and 0.7 lb glyphosate) of Sequence Herbicide per acre in a single application on cotton with less than 5 leaves.
- Apply up to 3.5 pt of Sequence Herbicide per acre in a single application from the 5-leaf through the 10-leaf stage of cotton.
- Do not exceed 3.5 pt (1.3 lb S-metolachlor) of Sequence Herbicide per acre per season applied postemergence.
- Use only water as the carrier for postemergence and post-directed applications in Roundup Ready Flex cotton.
- Do not use Sequence Herbicide postemergence if cotton plants are under stress, including, but not limited to, that caused by drought, insect, disease, or injury from cultivation. Cotton leaves may exhibit necrotic spotting that will not affect normal plant development or cotton yield.
- Do not harvest within 100 days of postemergence over-the-top application of Sequence Herbicide.
- Do not include AMS or other adjuvants when applications are made postemergence to the cotton.
- Do not graze or feed forage or fodder from cotton to livestock.

- Do not use in Gaines County, TX.
- Do not apply to Taloka silt loam.
- Do not apply Sequence Herbicide to emerged **conventional** cotton, as severe crop injury will occur.
- Do not exceed a total of 1.9 lb active ingredient of S-metolachlor per acre per calendar year on coarse textured soils or 2.47 lb active ingredient of S-metolachlor per acre per year on medium or fine-textured soils resulting from all applications of Sequence Herbicide, Dual Magnum, Dual II Magnum or other S-metolachlor containing products.

Postemergence Over-the-Top Applications for Roundup Ready Cotton Only (For Use In AL, AR, AZ, CA, FL, GA, KS, KY, LA, MD, MO, MS, NC, NM, OK, SC, TN, TX, and VA Only)

When to Apply: Postemergence, post-directed or hooded sprayer applications in Roundup Ready cotton only.

Follow directions in the **APPLICATION AND MIXING PROCEDURES, SPRAY ADDITIVES**, and **APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND METHODS** sections. Refer to **WEED CONTROL** section (Tables 1-3), for weeds controlled and application rates.

Use Restrictions for Postemergence Over-the-Top Use on Roundup Ready Cotton

- Make postemergence applications from 3 inch tall cotton up to the 4-leaf stage of cotton development (until the fifth true leaf reaches the size of a quarter). Do not apply later as severe injury including yield loss could occur.
- Do not exceed 2.5 pt (0.94 lb S-metolachlor and 0.7 lb glyphosate) of Sequence Herbicide per acre in a single application.
- Do not exceed 3.5 pt (1.3 lb S-metolachlor and 0.98 lb glyphosate) of Sequence Herbicide per acre per season.
- Use only water as the carrier for postemergence and post-directed applications in Roundup Ready cotton.
- Do not use Sequence Herbicide postemergence if cotton plants are under stress including, but not limited to, drought, insect, disease, or injury from cultivation. Cotton leaves may exhibit necrotic spotting that will not affect normal plant development or cotton yield.

- Do not harvest within 100 days of postemergence over-the-top application of Sequence Herbicide.
- Do not include AMS or other adjuvants when applications are made postemergence to the cotton.
- Do not graze or feed forage or fodder from cotton to livestock.
- Do not use in Gaines County, TX.
- Do not apply to Taloka silt loam.
- Do not apply Sequence Herbicide to emerged **conventional** cotton, as severe crop injury will occur.
- Do not exceed a total of 1.9 lb active ingredient of S-metolachlor per acre per calendar year on coarse-textured soils or 2.47 lb active ingredient of S-metolachlor per acre per year on medium or fine-textured soils resulting from all applications of Sequence Herbicide, Dual Magnum, Dual II Magnum or other S-metolachlor containing products.

Post-Directed Applications in Roundup Ready Cotton (For Use in AL, AR, AZ, CA, FL, GA, KS, KY, LA, MD, MO, MS, NC, NM, OK, SC, TN, TX, and VA Only)

When to Apply: Sequence Herbicide may be used through precision post-directed sprayers through the lay-by stage of cotton (<12 inch cotton). After the 5th cotton leaf is the size of a quarter, applications that contact the cotton leaves may result in boll loss, delayed maturity, and/or loss of yield. Crop injury may occur when the foliage of treated weeds comes in direct contact with the leaves of the crop.

Apply in 10 to 20 gal of water per acre and do not exceed 30 psi spray pressure. Refer to **WEED CONTROL** section (Tables 1-3) for weeds controlled and application rates.

Use Restrictions for Post-Directed Applications in Roundup Ready Cotton

- Apply as a directed spray to the base of the cotton plant. For best results, apply to weeds less than 3 inches tall being careful to minimize contact of the spray with cotton leaves.
- Use only water as carrier for postemergence and post-directed applications in Roundup Ready cotton.
- Maximum allowable application speed is 5 mph.
- Maximum allowable wind speed at application is 10 mph.

- Use low drift nozzles.
- Do not harvest cotton within 80 days of a post-directed application of Sequence Herbicide.
- Do not exceed a total of 1.9 lb active ingredient of S-metolachlor per acre per calendar year on coarse-textured soils or 2.47 lb active ingredient of S-metolachlor per acre per year on medium or fine-textured soils resulting from all applications of Sequence Herbicide, Dual Magnum, Dual II Magnum or other S-metolachlor containing products.

Tank Mixtures for Roundup Ready Flex and Roundup Ready Cotton (Postemergence Over-the-Top or Post-Directed)

Sequence Herbicide can be tank mixed with the following herbicides and insecticides:

Capture® (bifenthrin)
Centric® (thiamethoxam)
Glyphosate
Intruder™ (acetamiprid)

Mustang Max™ (cypermethrin)
Orthene® (acephate)
Trimax (imidacloprid)
Warrior Insecticide with Zeon Technology
(lambda-cyhalothrin)

Karate Insecticide with Zeon Technology
(lambda-cyhalothrin)

Refer to this label and the labels of tank mix partners for application methods and timings, precautionary statements, restrictions, rates, and weeds controlled.

Broad spectrum insecticides in tank mixes can cause flare-ups of secondary pests under certain conditions. Only use when pest populations have reached economic threshold.

PEANUT (PREPLANT OR PREEMERGENCE ONLY)

When to Apply: Before, during, or after planting, but **before** crop emergence.

Follow directions listed in the **APPLICATION AND MIXING PROCEDURES, SPRAY ADDITIVES**, and **APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND METHODS** sections. Refer to the **WEED CONTROL** section (Table 1) for weeds controlled and rates.

Use Precautions for Peanut

- If heavy rainfall occurs soon after application, crop injury may occur, especially in poorly drained areas where water stands for several hours or days, or where the seeding slit has not been properly closed.

Use Restrictions for Peanut

- In peanuts, apply Sequence Herbicide at a rate of 2.5-3.4 pt/A in the Southeast and 2.0-3.4 pt/A in NM, OK, and TX per preplant or preemergence application.
- Postemergence applications of Sequence Herbicide to peanut will result in severe crop injury and reduced yields. Do not apply Sequence Herbicide after peanut emergence. Preemergence applications must be made before ground cracking.
- Do not graze or feed peanut forage or fodder to livestock for 30 days following application.
- Do not harvest peanuts within 90 days of treating with Sequence Herbicide.
- Do not exceed a total of 2.67 lb active ingredient of S-metolachlor per acre per calendar year resulting from all applications of Sequence Herbicide, Dual Magnum, Dual II Magnum or other S-metolachlor containing products.

LEGUME VEGETABLES -- SUCCULENT OR DRY (PREPLANT OR PREEMERGENCE ONLY)

Sequence Herbicide can be used for weed control in legume vegetables (succulent or dry), such as garbanzo beans, great northern beans, kidney beans, lima beans, mung beans, navy beans, peas (English*; southern peas, such as blackeye, pinkeye, crowder, etc.), pinto beans, snap beans (green, wax, string), and lupines (sweet, white, white sweet, and grain).

When to Apply: Broadcast application before, during, or after planting but prior to crop emergence.

Follow directions listed in the **APPLICATION AND MIXING PROCEDURES**, **SPRAY ADDITIVES**, and **APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND METHODS** sections of this label. Refer to **WEED CONTROL** section (Tables 1-3) for weeds controlled and application rates.

Use Precautions for Legume Vegetable -- Succulent or Dry

- Control of weeds may be improved by adding dry ammonium sulfate 8.5-17 lb/100 gal of spray.
- If heavy rainfall occurs soon after application, crop injury may occur. Injury will be greatest in poorly drained areas where water stands for several hours or days, or where the seeding slit has not been properly closed.

Use Restrictions for Legume Vegetable -- Succulent or Dry

- **California Only** - Apply Sequence Herbicide in legume vegetables preemergence (after planting) and water with sprinkler or flood irrigation within 7-10 days.
- *Do not use on English peas in northeastern U.S.
- Do not exceed 3.5 pt/A (1.3 lb S-metolachlor and 0.98 lb glyphosate) of Sequence Herbicide on coarse soils.
- Do not exceed 4.0 pt/A (1.5 lb S-metolachlor and 1.13 lb glyphosate) on medium and fine soils with less than 3% organic matter content (OM).
- Do not exceed 4.0 pt/A (1.5 lb S-metolachlor and 1.13 lb glyphosate) on fine soils with greater than 3% OM.
- Do not cut Sequence Herbicide treated legume vegetables (succulent or dry) for hay within 120 days following a Sequence Herbicide application.
- Do not graze or feed forage from treated area.
- For control of emerged weeds at application, apply to actively growing weeds.
- Apply only one application per crop year.

Tank Mixtures for Legume Vegetables -- Succulent or Dry (Preplant or Preemergence)

Sequence Herbicide can be tank mixed with the following herbicides for control or suppression of annual and perennial weeds provided that the tank mix product label allows use of the product. Refer to the **WEED CONTROL** section (Tables 1-3) for weeds controlled and application rates.

Dual Magnum (S-metolachlor)	Prowl (pendimethalin)
Glyphosate	TriCor® (metribuzin)

Refer to this label and the labels of tank mix partners for application methods and timings, precautionary statements, restrictions, rates, and weeds controlled.

POTATO (PREPLANT OR PREEMERGENCE ONLY)

When to Apply: Before, during, or after planting but **before** crop emergence.

Follow directions listed in the **APPLICATION AND MIXING PROCEDURES, SPRAY ADDITIVES**, and **APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND METHODS** sections. Refer to the **WEED CONTROL** section (Tables 1-3) for weeds controlled and rates.

Use Precautions for Potato

- Control of weeds may be improved by adding dry ammonium sulfate at 8.5-17 lb/100 gal of water.
- Contact with potato foliage will result in crop injury.
- If cool, wet conditions occur after application, Sequence Herbicide may delay maturity and/or reduce yield of 'Superior' or other early-maturing varieties.

Use Restrictions for Potato

- Do not exceed 2.5 pt (0.94 lb S-metolachlor and 0.7 lb glyphosate) of Sequence Herbicide per acre on coarse soils.
- Do not exceed 3.75 pt (1.4 lb S-metolachlor and 1.1 lb glyphosate) of Sequence Herbicide per acre on medium soils with less than 3% organic matter (OM).
- Do not exceed 4.0 pt (1.5 lb S-metolachlor and 1.13 lb glyphosate) of Sequence Herbicide per acre on fine soils with greater than 3% OM.
- Do not exceed 4.0 (1.5 lb S-metolachlor and 1.13 lb glyphosate) pt of Sequence Herbicide per acre per season.
- To avoid crop injury, do not use on sweet potatoes or yams.
- Potatoes treated with Sequence Herbicide must not be harvested within 60 days after the at-planting application or illegal residues may result.
- When applying to emerged weeds, weeds must be actively growing.

Tank Mixtures for Potato (Preplant or Preemergence)

Sequence Herbicide can be tank mixed with the following herbicides for control or suppression of annual and perennial weeds, provided that the tank mix product label allows use of the product. Refer to the **WEED CONTROL** section (Tables 1-3) for weeds controlled and application rates.

Lorox® (linuron)
Prowl (pendimethalin)
TriCor (metribuzin)

Refer to this label and the labels of tank mix partners for application methods and timings, precautionary statements, restrictions, rates, and weeds controlled.

SORGHUM – GRAIN SORGHUM (MILO) OR FORAGE SORGHUM (SEED TREATED WITH CONCEP® ONLY) – PREPLANT OR PREEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS ONLY

When to Apply: Before, during, or after planting, but before crop emergence.

Follow directions listed in the **APPLICATION AND MIXING PROCEDURES, SPRAY ADDITIVES, and APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND METHODS** sections. Refer to **WEED CONTROL** section (Tables 1-3) for weeds controlled and application rates.

Use Precautions for Sorghum

- Control of weeds may be improved by adding dry ammonium sulfate at 8.5-17 lb/100 gal of water.
- Contact with sorghum foliage will result in crop injury.

Use Restrictions for Sorghum

- Only apply Sequence Herbicide to seed commercially treated with Concep safener.
- Do not exceed 3.5 pt (1.3 lb S-metolachlor and 0.98 lb glyphosate) of Sequence Herbicide per acre on coarse soils.
- Do not exceed 3.75 pt (1.4 lb S-metolachlor and 1.1 lb glyphosate) of Sequence Herbicide per acre on medium soils with less than 3% organic matter content (OM).
- Do not exceed 4.0 pt (1.5 lb S-metolachlor and 1.13 lb glyphosate) of Sequence Herbicide per acre on fine soils with greater than 3% OM.
- When applying to emerged weeds, weeds must be actively growing.

Tank Mixtures for Sorghum (Preplant or Preemergence Applications)

Sequence Herbicide can be tank mixed with the following herbicides:

AAtrex (atrazine)	Dual Magnum (S-metolachlor)
Bicep Magnum (S-metolachlor, atrazine)	Dual II Magnum (S-metolachlor)
Bicep II Magnum (S-metolachlor, atrazine)	Glyphosate
Bicep Lite II Magnum (S-metolachlor, atrazine)	2,4-D
Dicamba	

Refer to this label and the labels of tank mix partners for application methods and timings, precautionary statements, restrictions, rates, and weeds controlled.

SOYBEAN

Sequence Herbicide can be applied to soybean preplant and preemergence. It can also be applied postemergence over-the-top to Roundup Ready soybeans. Read and follow all directions for use below.

Preplant and Preemergence Applications for Soybean (Including Roundup Ready Soybean)

When to Apply: Before, during, or after planting, but **before** crop emergence.

On coarse soils apply 2.5-3.5 pt/A of Sequence Herbicide if organic matter is less than 3% or 3.5 pt/A of Sequence Herbicide if organic matter is 3% or greater. On medium soils apply 3.5-4.0 pt/A of Sequence Herbicide. On fine soils apply 3.5-4.0 pt/A of Sequence Herbicide if organic matter is less than 3% and 4.0 pt/A of Sequence Herbicide if organic matter is 3% or greater.

Follow directions listed in **APPLICATION AND MIXING PROCEDURES, SPRAY ADDITIVES**, and **APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND METHODS** sections of this label.

Refer to **WEED CONTROL** section (Tables 1-3) for weeds controlled and application rates.

Use Restrictions for Preplant and Preemergence Applications in Soybean

- Do not exceed 4.0 pt/A (1.5 lb S-metolachlor and 1.13 lb glyphosate) of Sequence Herbicide per year as a preplant or preemergence application.
- Do not feed Sequence Herbicide-treated soybean forage or hay for 30 days after application.

Tank Mixtures for Preplant and Preemergence Applications in Soybean

Sequence Herbicide may be tank mixed with one or more of the following herbicides and insecticides:

Authority® (sulfentrazone)	Lexone (metribuzin)
Authority™ Broadleaf (sulfentrazone, chlorimuron)	Linex® (linuron)
Boundary® (S-metolachlor, metribuzin)	Lorox (linuron)
Canopy® (metribuzin, chlorimuron)	Prowl (pendimethalin)
Canopy XL® (sulfentrazone, chlorimuron)	Pursuit® (imazethapyr)
Command (clomazone)	Pursuit® Plus (imazethapyr, pendimethalin)
Dual Magnum (S-metolachlor)	Reflex® (fomesafen sodium)
Dual II Magnum (S-metolachlor)	Scepter® (imazaquin)
FirstRate™ (cloransulam-methyl)	Spartan® (sulfentrazone)
Flexstar® (fomesafen sodium)	TriCor (metribuzin)
Frontier (dimethenamid)	Squadron® (pendimethalin, imazaquin)
Fusilade® DX (fluazifop-p-butyl)	Steel™ (imazaquin)
Fusion® (fluazifop-p-butyl, fenoxaprop-p-ethyl)	Warrior Insecticide with Zeon Technology (lambda-cyhalothrin)
Karate Insecticide with Zeon Technology (lambda-cyhalothrin)	2,4-D
	2,4-DB

Refer to this label and labels of tank mix partners for application methods and timings, precautionary statements, restrictions, rates, and weeds controlled.

Fall Application

- Apply after September 30 in ND, SD, MN, WI, and north of Route 30 in IA.
- Apply after October 15 north of Route 91 in NE and south of Route 30 in IA.
- Apply after October 31 north of Route 136 in IL.

In all locations, apply to crop stubble after harvest when the sustained soil temperature at a 4 inch depth is less than 55°F and falling. In minimum-till or no-tillage systems on soils having greater than 2.5% organic matter, use Sequence Herbicide at 4.0 pt/A tank mixed with ½-¾ pt/A Dual Magnum Herbicide or Dual II Magnum Herbicide on medium textured soils and Sequence at 4.0 pt/A tank mixed with ¾ pt/A Dual Magnum Herbicide or Dual II Magnum Herbicide on fine textured soils. Do not apply to frozen ground. A fall and/or a spring tillage may follow application, but do not exceed an incorporation depth greater than 2-3 inches. Minimize furrow and ridge formation in the tillage operations. **Restriction:** If a spring application is made, do not exceed 2.5 pt/A (0.94 lb S-metolachlor and 0.7 lb glyphosate) Sequence Herbicide or 11.2 fl oz/A Dual Magnum or Dual II Magnum, preemergence only. Post applications are not allowed.

Postemergence Over-The-Top Applications for Roundup Ready Soybeans

When to Apply: Postemergence in Roundup Ready soybeans.

Follow directions in the **APPLICATION AND MIXING PROCEDURES, SPRAY ADDITIVES**, and **APPLICATION EQUIPMENT METHODS** sections. Refer to **WEED CONTROL** section (Tables 1-3) for weeds controlled and application rates.

Use Precautions for Postemergence Over-The-Top Use on Roundup Ready Soybeans

- Sequence Herbicide treated soybean leaves may exhibit necrotic spotting, leaf crinkling/curling and stunting. This does not affect normal plant growth and crop yield.

Use Restrictions for Postemergence Over-The-Top Use on Roundup Ready Soybeans

- Make postemergence applications on Roundup Ready soybeans from cracking up through 90 days before harvest.
- Do not exceed 3.5 pt/A (1.3 lb S-metolachlor and 0.98 lb glyphosate) of Sequence Herbicide in a single application.
- Do not exceed 3.5 pt/A (1.3 lb S-metolachlor and 0.98 lb glyphosate) of Sequence Herbicide per season.
- Use only water as the carrier for postemergence applications in Roundup Ready soybeans.
- Make postemergence applications at least 90 days before harvest.
- Do not graze or feed treated forage or hay from soybeans to livestock following a postemergence application of Sequence Herbicide.
- Do not use Sequence Herbicide postemergence on Roundup Ready soybeans if plants are under any type of stress including but not limited to drought, insect, disease, or injury from cultivation.

Tank Mixtures for Postemergence Applications in Roundup Ready Soybeans

Sequence Herbicide may be tank mixed with one or more of the following herbicides and insecticides:

Classic® (chlorimuron)	Karate Insecticide with Zeon Technology (lambda-cyhalothrin)
Dual Magnum (S-metolachlor)	Python™ (flumetsulam)
FirstRate (cloransulam-methyl)	Reflex (fomesafen sodium)
Flexstar (fomesafen sodium)	Storm™ (sodium bentazon, sodium acifluorfen)
Fusilade DX (fluazifop-p-butyl)	Warrior Insecticide with Zeon Technology (lambda-cyhalothrin)
Fusion (fluazifop-p-butyl, fenoxaprop-p- ethyl)	
Glyphosate	

Refer to this label and the labels of the tank mix partners for application methods and timings, precautionary statements, restrictions, rates, and weeds or insects controlled.

Broad spectrum insecticides in tank mixes can cause flare-ups of secondary pests under certain conditions. Only use when pest populations have reached an economic threshold.

SUGAR BEET, GLYPHOSATE-TOLERANT

Method of Application: Postemergence in sugar beet varieties which have been genetically modified to be tolerant to glyphosate-based herbicides. Make applications over the top of the crop from 2 true-leaf stage to canopy closure.

Follow directions listed in the **APPLICATION AND MIXING PROCEDURES, SPRAY ADDITIVES**, and **APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND METHODS** sections. Refer to **WEEDS CONTROLLED** section (Tables 1-3) for weeds controlled and application rates.

Control of annual and perennial weeds with Sequence Herbicide may be improved by adding dry ammonium sulfate at 1.0 to 2% by weight or 8.5 to 17.0 lb/100 gal of water. Liquid formulations of AMS may be used at an equivalent rate. Do not reduce use rates of Sequence Herbicide when using AMS.

Use Precautions for Glyphosate-Tolerant Sugar Beet

- Applications of Sequence Herbicide to sugar beet varieties which are not glyphosate-tolerant will result in severe crop injury and reduced yields.

Use Restrictions for Glyphosate-Tolerant Sugar Beet

- Do not exceed 7.0 pt (2.6 lb S-metolachlor and 1.97 lb glyphosate) of Sequence Herbicide per acre per season applied postemergence.

- The combined total application of glyphosate from all sources from crop emergence through harvest must not exceed 3.375 lb/A glyphosate acid equivalent.
- From the 2 true-leaf stage to the 8 true-leaf stage of the crop, do not exceed 2.5 pt/A (0.94 lb S-metolachlor and 0.7 lb glyphosate) on coarse soils and 3.0 pt/A (1.13 lb S-metolachlor and 0.84 lb glyphosate) on medium and fine soils for any single application.
- From the 8 true-leaf stage to canopy closure, do not exceed 2.5 pt/A (0.94 lb S-metolachlor and 0.7 lb glyphosate) on all soil types for any single application.
- Make no more than 4 postemergence applications of Sequence Herbicide, which must be 10 days apart.
- Do not harvest within 60 days of the last application of Sequence Herbicide.
- If used sequentially with other glyphosate products, do not exceed 1.95 lb/A glyphosate acid equivalent from the 2 true-leaf stage to the 8 true-leaf stage and 1.56 lb/A glyphosate acid equivalent from the 8 true-leaf stage to canopy closure. Sequence Herbicide contains 0.28 lb glyphosate acid equivalent per pint.

SUNFLOWER (PREPLANT OR PREEMERGENCE ONLY)

When to Apply: Before, during, or after planting but **before** crop emergence.

Follow directions listed in the **APPLICATION AND MIXING PROCEDURES**, **SPRAY ADDITIVES**, and **APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND METHODS** sections. Refer to the **WEED CONTROL** section (Tables 1-3) for weeds controlled and rates.

Use Precautions for Sunflower

- Control of weeds may be improved by adding dry ammonium sulfate at 8.5-17 lb/100 gal of water.
- Avoid contact with sunflower foliage.

Use Restrictions for Sunflower

- Make only one preplant or preemergence application with no more than 2.5-2.75 pt/A.
- Do not graze or feed forage from treated area.

Tank Mixtures for Preplant/Preemergence Use for Sunflower

Sequence Herbicide can be tank mixed with the following herbicides for control or suppression of annual and perennial weeds, provided that the tank mix product label allows use of the product. Refer to the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** section for application rates and timing. Apply Sequence Herbicide at 2.75 pt/A in these tank mixes for control or suppression of annual and perennial weeds. For control or suppression of dense populations of weeds greater than 12 inches in height or weeds under stress, consider use rates at the higher end of the rate range.

Eptam (EPTC)
Prowl (pendimethalin)
Trifluralin

Refer to individual product labels for precautionary statements, restrictions, rates, and a list of weeds controlled.

TRANSPLANTED TOMATO (PREPLANT ONLY)

When to Apply: Broadcast application before transplanting.

In bedded, transplanted tomatoes, apply Sequence Herbicide preplant non-incorporated to the top of the pressed bed, as the last step prior to laying plastic. Within the rate ranges given below, use the higher rate of Sequence Herbicide if heavy weed infestations are present or are expected. On coarse soils with organic matter of less than 3%, apply 2.5-3.25 pt/A of Sequence Herbicide; apply 3.25 pt/A if organic matter is 3% or greater. On medium soils, apply 3.25-4.0 pt/A of Sequence Herbicide. On fine soils with organic matter of less than 3%, apply 3.25-4.0 pt/A of Sequence Herbicide; apply 4.0-5.0 pt/A if organic matter is 3% or greater.

Follow directions listed in the **APPLICATION AND MIXING PROCEDURES, SPRAY ADDITIVES**, and **APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND METHODS** sections. Refer to the **WEED CONTROL** section (Tables 1-3) for weeds controlled and rates.

Use Precautions for Tomato

- Sequence Herbicide may be applied before transplanting. Keep soil disturbance to a minimum during transplanting operation.
- Control of weeds may be improved by adding dry ammonium sulfate at 8.5-17 lb/100 gal of water.
- Sequence Herbicide may damage transplants that have been weakened by any cause. To prevent damage, plant only healthy transplants. Do not plant when wet, cold, or unfavorable growing conditions exist.

Use Restrictions for Tomato

- Do not apply to varieties or cultivars with unknown tolerance to Sequence Herbicide.
- Do not exceed the maximum label rates given above for transplanted tomatoes for the soil type.
- Do not exceed the maximum label rate for the soil texture per year.
- Do not apply Sequence Herbicide within 90 days of tomato harvest.
- Apply only by ground application.
- Do not graze or feed forage from treated area.

Tank Mixtures for Preplant Use for Tomato

Sequence Herbicide can be tank mixed with the following herbicides for control or suppression of annual and perennial weeds, provided that the tank mix product label allows use of the product. Refer to the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** section for application rates and timing. Apply Sequence Herbicide at 2.5-5.0 pt/A in these tank mixes for control or suppression of annual and perennial weeds. For control or suppression of dense populations of weeds greater than 12 inches in height or weeds under stress, consider use rates at the higher end of the rate range.

Command (clomazone)
Devrinol (napropamide)
Fusilade DX (fluazifop-p-butyl)
Goal (oxyfluorfen)

Lexone (metribuzin)
Prowl (pendimethalin)
TriCor (metribuzin)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.

Pesticide Storage

Keep container closed to prevent spills and contamination.

Pesticide Disposal

Open dumping is prohibited. Wastes resulting from the use of this product are toxic. Improper disposal of unused pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. Pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate that cannot be used according to label instructions must be disposed of according to federal, state, or local procedures. For guidance in proper disposal methods, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental

Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office.

Container Handling [equal to or less than 5 gallons]

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container $\frac{1}{4}$ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or mix tank or store rinsate for later use and disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Container Handling [greater than 5 gallons]

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse the container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, contact Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC at 1-800-888-8372.

Container Handling [greater than 5 gallons]

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container $\frac{1}{4}$ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup procedures and disposal of wastes. In the event of a major spill, fire, or

other emergency, call 1-800-888-8372, day or night.

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER!

This product is sold only for uses stated on its label.

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Syngenta Crop Protection at 1-800-334-9481.

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